United Nations A/56/952

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 May 2002
English
Original: French

Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 35
Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Letter dated 15 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention a statement on Nepal issued on 8 May 2002 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a General Assembly document, under agenda item 35.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations

02-39041 (E) 220502 220502

Annex to the letter dated 15 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Statement on Nepal issued on 8 May 2002 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union expresses its deep concern at the worsening security situation in Nepal and the continuing violence and brutal attacks against civilians by the Maoists. The European Union condemns the use of violence and intimidation and calls upon the Maoists to end their terror tactics, to disarm and to pursue their goals through negotiation and the political process in good faith. The European Union specifically deplores Maoist attacks against civil infrastructures, which severely harm the development of Nepal.

These events threaten Nepal's stability and undermine its democratic system. The European Union strongly supports the right of the people of Nepal to continue to enjoy and consolidate their young democracy and rejects any attempt to take it away from them.

The European Union endorses the efforts of the Government of Nepal to urge the Maoists to return to the negotiating table in good faith in order to achieve a peaceful and sustainable political resolution of the present crisis. At the same time, the European Union exhorts the Government of Nepal and its security forces to avoid all action which might lead to innocent civilians becoming victims of the conflict. Nepalese authorities are expected to remain vigilant of human rights abuses by government agencies or security forces under the present state of emergency regulations.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, and the EFTA countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this statement.

United Nations A/56/953–S/2002/558

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
20 May 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 19
Admission of new Members to the United Nations

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 20 May 2002 from the President and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor to the Secretary-General (see annex).

02-39113 (E) 200502

Annex

Letter dated 20 May 2002 from the President and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, and in compliance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, we have the honour, on behalf of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, to formally submit the application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor for membership in the United Nations.

We would be grateful if you would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly for their consideration. We kindly request that the Democratic Republic of East Timor be admitted as a new member of the United Nations during the last week of September 2002, in the course of the fifty-seventh session of the Assembly.

As stated in the formal declaration attached to this application (see enclosure), the Democratic Republic of East Timor is willing to accept and carry out the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Mari **Alkatiri**
Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor

(*Signed*) Jose Alexandre Xanana **Gusmão**
President of the Democratic Republic of East Timor

Enclosure

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Democratic Republic of East Timor for membership in the United Nations, we have the honour, on behalf of the Democratic Republic of East Timor and in our capacities as the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister, to declare that the Democratic Republic of East Timor accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(*Signed*) Mari **Alkatiri**
Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor

(*Signed*) Jose Alexandre Xanana **Gusmão**
President of the Democratic Republic of East Timor

United Nations A/56/954–S/2002/563

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
21 May 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 62
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 16 May 2002, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Umit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-39366 (E) 230502

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex to the letter dated 17 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 17 April 2002 and 26 April 2002 (A/56/924-S/2002/440, A/56/934-S/2002/485) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contain allegations of "violations of the airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region of Nicosia".

It will be recalled that similar allegations of so-called "airspace and FIR violations" were refuted in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 12 March 2002 (A/56/873-S/2002/272). I wish to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or any right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be underlined that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air-traffic regulations are void and groundless under international law. Every precaution is being taken for the safety of navigation of civil air traffic during the activities of Turkish State aircraft within international airspace, within which the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air-traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in my previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within their respective territories on the island.

In spite of the clear necessity to refrain from actions which exacerbate the lack of confidence between the two sides in Cyprus and thus reduce the chances of reconciliation, the Greek Cypriot administration is engaged in a massive military build-up in South Cyprus.

Within the framework of the "Joint Military Doctrine" signed between the Greek Cypriot administration and Greece, the annual joint military manoeuvres code-named "Toxotis 2002" were held in South Cyprus during early April. It was reported in the *Cyprus Weekly* of 5 April 2002 that eight F-16 fighter jets and a number of vessels belonging to the Greek air force and navy participated in these manoeuvres. The commander of the Greek Cypriot National Guard, General Florakis, was quoted by the Greek Cypriot daily *Politis* as saying that "all of the existing air and naval observation systems" had been deployed during the manoeuvres in line with the "Joint Military Doctrine".

In an interview aired by the Greek Cypriot television, as reported also by the Greek Cypriot press of 10 April 2002, the Greek Cypriot Defence Minister Mr. Hasikos referred to the "Joint Military Doctrine" and stated that certain changes within the Greek Cypriot National Guard were under way with a view to keeping in line with the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Greece. It was reported by the weekly *Kipros Semera* of 29 March 2002 that Greece will be supplying the Greek Cypriot National Guard Navy units with two destroyers.

Recent military purchases by the Greek Cypriot administration have also been reported in the Greek Cypriot press. It was reported in *Politis* of 1 May 2002 that the purchase of unmanned spy planes had been approved by the relevant authorities of the Greek Cypriot administration. *Filelefitheros* of 17 April 2002 reported that the process for the acquisition of six armoured transport helicopters had already begun. *Alithia* of 24 March 2002 further reported that the Greek Cypriot administration will be acquiring Russian-made M126 helicopters for military purposes. *Filelefitheros* of 3 May 2002 reported that the above helicopters were expected to arrive in South Cyprus during the summer of 2002.

Following recent press reports as to the status of the construction of a naval base at Zygi in South Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot Defence Ministry issued a statement confirming that the necessary works on land and in sea were continuing at the base site designed to meet the operational needs of the Greek Cypriot National Guard. This was also confirmed by Mr. Hasikos in an interview to the Greek Cypriot daily *Mahi* on 14 April 2002:

> "Recently there have been press reports that the construction of the naval base had been cancelled. Naturally we have refuted this false claim because the contractors were at the time working intensively in order to finish the job they had begun months ago. I hope that we will all be coming together for the inauguration of the base at the beginning of the coming year."

I would like to note that the military activities of the Greek Cypriot side are taking place at the time of the ongoing direct talks between the two States in Cyprus, on the basis of the agreement reached between President Denktaş and the Greek Cypriot leader Mr. Clerides on 4 December 2001 (S/2001/1162). Let us hope that the Greek Cypriot administration will refrain from taking any further action which would hamper the prospects of achieving progress through the current phase of the talks. At this crucial stage and in view of your current visit to the island to meet with the two leaders, it is all the more pertinent that the Greek Cypriot administration would cease all hostile and provocative activities and adopt a constructive stance which would facilitate progress towards a comprehensive settlement between the two States.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/56/955–S/2002/564

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
21 May 2002
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 42
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 21 May 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the following statements of Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty:

Statistical breakdown of Israeli violations committed between 1 and 12 May 2002;

Summary of Israeli aerial violations committed on 10, 11 and 12 May 2002.

The breaches of Lebanon's sovereignty that Israel commits on land, at sea and in the air are in violation of the Blue Line and of the provisions of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), and they pose a threat to stability and promote a climate of tension in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Houssam Asaad **Diab**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

02-39360 (E) 220502 220502

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex to the letter dated 21 May 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statistical breakdown of Israeli violations committed between 1 and 12 May 2002

In the air				*At sea*	*On the ground*			*Total*	*Remarks*
					Military attacks	*Field violations*	*Infringements*		
Jet fighters	Reconnaissance aircraft	Helicopters	Total	Violations of territorial waters and launching of flares	Air raids and bombardment of military outposts and important centres	Artillery bombardments, shooting and placement of installations inside Lebanese territory	Threats and brandishing of weapons, earthmoving and placement of concertina wire inside Lebanese territory		
15	16	7	38	10	2	3	5	58	Total violations in previous month: 86
									Table does not include violations in the occupied Shab`a farmlands and the Kafr Shuba hills area, a zone of military operations

Summary of Israeli aerial violations committed on 10, 11 and 12 May 2002

Day and date	*Time*	*Incident*
Friday, 10 May 2002	0150	A reconnaissance aircraft belonging to the Israeli enemy entered Lebanese airspace over the sea off the Zahrani heading for Damur, circled between Damur and Sidon and left Lebanese airspace over the sea off Naqurah.
Saturday, 11 May 2002	1500-1815	Warplanes belonging to the Israeli enemy overflew the South and Beirut at very high altitudes and overflew Shikka 10 nautical miles offshore, and an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Western Bekaa as far as Baruk.
	1925-2330	Helicopters and a reconnaissance aircraft belonging to the Israeli enemy overflew the South and the occupied Shab`a farmlands at very high altitudes.
Sunday, 12 May 2002	1. 0700-0715	1. Two helicopters over the occupied Shab`a farmlands
	2. 1020-1230	2. Warplanes over the South, Mount Lebanon and the Western Bekaa
	3. 1410-1500	3. Warplanes over the South, the Bekaa, the North and Mount Lebanon
	4. 1930-2000	4. A reconnaissance aircraft over Jazzin
	5. 2100-2200	5. Warplanes over the South, and helicopters over Iqlim al-Tuffah, Jazzin and the occupied Shab`a farmlands (18 aircraft)
	6. 2135-2150	6. Warplanes over the Shuf and over the Shuf coast

A/56/955
S/2002/564